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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 3.

COUNTING HOUSE

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South Carolina during the American Revolution.

The following reminiscences of the conduct of South Carolina during the Revolutionary war, we condense from two articles published in the columns of a cotemporary. Being sustained by the record, they are worthy of attention. There are some noble names in the history of South Carolina, such as those of Marion, Sumter, Moultrie and Laurens, but they were exceptions to their fellow-citizens, bitterly proscribed and hunted down by a population among whom disaffection to the American cause and attachment to Great Britain, were as rife as Secessionism is now. There is "something in blood," and the traitors of one generation most usually produce traitors in the next

In 1802 Gen. Moultrie published two volumes of "Memoirs of the American Revolution, so far as it related to the States of North and South Carolina, and Georgia," &c. They show why South Carolina and the whole country should be proud of him; and as clearly, why he and the whole country were ashamed of her.

When Prevost appeared before Charleston, in May, 1779, the Governor and Council were in the town. Frightened as they were, they had sense enough to appoint Moultrie to the command of the troops, but they were too far gone to sustain him.

The Governor (says Moultrie) represented to me the horrors of a storm. He told me the State's Engineer (Col. Seuf) had represented to him the lines to be in a very weak state. After some conversation, he proposed to me the sending out a flag, to know what terms we could obtain. I told him I thought we could stand against the enemy; that I did not think they could force the lines, and that I did not choose to send a flag in *my name*; but if he choose it, and would call the Council together, I would send any message. They requested me to send the following, which was delivered by Mr. Kinloch:

"Gen. Moultrie, perceiving from the motions of your army that your intention is to besiege the town, would be glad to know on what terms you would be disposed to grant a capitulation, should he be inclined to capitulate."

Prevost's reply, which abounded in promises never intended to be kept, was given to the Governor, who called a meeting of the Council, at which Moultrie, Pulaski, and Laurens, were present also. The military men *concurred* in advising the civilians not to think of surrendering, and demonstrated that the enemy could be beaten off; one of these advisers had done the thing before. But the Governor could be made to believe nothing which did not go to overrate the British power and disparage that of his own country. Finally, Moultrie was authorized to send word to Prevost, that surrender upon his terms was declined; but offering, if he would appoint a Commissioner to couter about terms, to send one to meet him at such time and place as Prevost might prescribe.

Gen. Moultrie says:

When the question was *carried for giving up the town upon a neutrality*, I will not say who was for the question: but this I well remember, that Mr. John Edwards, one of the Privy Council, a worthy citizen and a very respectable merchant of Charleston, was so affected as to weep, and said: "What, are we to give up the town at last!"

The Governor and Council adjourned to Col Beekman's tent on the lines, at the gate. I sent for Col. John Laurens from his house, to request the favor he would carry a message from the Governor and Council to Gen. Prevost; but when he knew the purpose he begged to be excused from carrying such a message; that it was much against his inclination; that he would do anything to serve his country, but he could not think of carrying such a message as that! I then sent for Col. McIntosh and requested he would go with Col. Roger Smith, who was called on by the Governor with the message. They both begged I would excuse them; hoped and requested I would get some other person. I however pressed them into compliance, which message was as follows:

"'I propose a neutrality during the war between Great Britain and America and *the question whether the State shall belong to Great Britain or remain one of the United States* be determined by the treaty of peace between those two powers.'"

Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, thus chronicles this disgraceful business:

The town was summoned to surrender, and the day was spent in sending and receiving flags. The neutrality of South Carolina, during the war, leaving *the question, whether that State should finally belong to Great Britain or the United States*, to be settled in the treaty of peace, was proposed by the garrison, and rejected by Prevost.

Ramsay, in his history, published in 1789, thus states the action of his own State:

Commissioners of the garrison were instructed to propose a neutrality during the war between Great Britain and America, and that *the question, whether the State shall belong to Great Britain or remain one of the United States*, be decided by the treaty of peace between these powers.

The British commanders refused this advantageous offer, alleging that they had not come in a legislative capacity, and insisted that, as the inhabitants and others were in arms, they should surrender as prisoners of war.

Prof. Bowen, of Harvard, in his Life of Lincoln, (see Sparks' American Biography,) remarks upon this ignominious proposition:

This proposal did not come merely from the commander of a military garrison, in which case, of course, it would have been only nugatory; the Governor of the State, clothed with discretionary powers, was in the place, and probably most of his Council along with him. Whether such a proposition would have been justifiable under any circumstances, is a question that need not be discussed; at any rate, it would not have evinced much honorable or patriotic feeling. But to make such an offer in the present case was conduct little short of treason. Till within a fortnight, not an enemy's foot had pressed their ground; and even now, the British held no strong position, had captured none of their forts, and occupied only the little space actually covered by the army in front of the town.—The garrison equalled this army in strength, and might safely bid it defiance. No succors were at hand for the British, while the certain arrival of Lincoln within a week would place them between two fires, and make their position eminently hazardous. Yet, whith these prospects before them, the authorities of the place made a proposition which was equivalent to *an offer from the State to return to its allegiance to the British crown!* The transaction deserves particular notice here, because the surrender of Charleston in the following year, a surrender brought about by the prevalence of the same unpatriotic feeling, was made the ground of some very unjust reflections upon the conduct of Lincoln, their military commander.

This was South Carolina in 1779, and she was as cowardly and selfish in 1780, as the record proves.

Early in the year 1780, Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot appeared before Charleston, but it was not until April that they commenced operations on the land within half-a-mile of the American works. The town contained some two thousand regulars, and more than twice that number of militia and armed citizens, under the command of Gen. Lincoln.

On the 10th April, 1780, the British commanders summoned Lincoln to surrender the town, which summons received at once the following answer:

To Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your summons of this date. Sixty days have passed since it was known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

B. LINCOLN,

Commander in the South Department.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 10, 1780.

On the 8th of May, another summons from Sir Henry brought from Lincoln an offer of terms, which were rejected; but the "militia and citizens" took the matter in hand, and, only three days afterward, Gen. Lincoln thus addressed Gen. Clinton:

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

SIR:—The same motive of humanity which inclined you to propose articles of capitulation to this garrison, induced me to offer those I had the honor of sending you on the 8th instant. They then appeared to me such as I might proffer, and you receive with honor to both parties. Your exceptions to them, *as they principally concerned the militia and citizens*, I then conceived were such as could not be concurred with; *but a recent application from those people, wherein they express a willingness to comply with them*, and a wish on my part to lessen, as much as may be, the distresses of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

B. LINCOLN.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 11, 1780.

By the terms of the surrender, the Continental troops were prisoners of war, but "THOSE PEOPLE" were prisoners on parole.

Sir Henry Clinton, writing to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from 'Head Quarters, Charlestown, South Carolina, June 4, 1780,' says:

With the greatest pleasure, I further report to your Lordship that the inhabitants from every quarter repair to the detachments of the army, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the King, and *to offer their services in arms in support of his government. In many instances, they have brought prisoners their former oppressors or leaders;* and I may venture to assert that *there are few men in South Carolina who are not either our prisoners or in arms with us.*

South Carolina has not neglected to furnish witnesses of her own to corroborate the statements of Sir Henry Clinton. While he was writing that letter, the patriots of Charleston were writing such letters as this:

To their Excellencies, Sir HENRY CLINTON, *Knight of the Bath, General of His Majesty's Forces, and* MARIOT ARBUTHNOT, Esq., *Vice Admiral of the Blue, His Majesty's Commissioners to restore peace and good government in the several Colonies in rebellion in North America:*

"THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF DIVERS INHABITANTS OF CHARLES-TOWN:

"The inhabitants of Charles Town, by the articles of capitulation, are declared prisoners on parole; but we the underwritten, having every inducement to return to our allegiance, and ardently hoping speedily to be re-admitted to the character and condition of British subjects, take this opportunity of tendering to your excellencies our warmest congratulations on the restoration of this capitol and province to their political connection with the Crown and Government of Great Britain, an event which will add lustre to your Excellencies' characters, and, we trust, entitle you to the most distinguishing mark of the Royal favor. Although the right of taxing America in Parliament excited considerable feelings in the minds of the people of this province, yet let it, with a religious adherence to truth, be affirmed, that that they did not entertain the most distant thought of dissolving the union which so happily subsisted between them and their parent country; and when, in the progress of that fatal controversy, THE DOCTRINE OF INDEPENDENCY, WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE MORE NORTHERN COLONIES, made its appearance among us, OUR NATURE REVOLTED AT THE IDEA, and we look back with the most painful regret on those convulsions that gave existence to a power of subverting a Constitution for which we always had, and ever shall retain, the most profound veneration, and substituting in its stead A RANK DEMOCRACY, which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice, has exhibited a system of tyrannic domination only to be found among the uncivilized part of mankind, or in the history of the dark and barbarous ages of antiquity.

"We sincerely lament, that after the repeal of those statutes which gave rise to the troubles in America, the overtures made by His Majesty's Commissioners, from time to time, were not regarded by our late rulers. To this fatal inattention are to be attributed those calamities which have involved our coontry in a state of misery and ruin, from which however we trust it will soon emerge, by the wisdom and clemency of his Majesty's auspicious Government, and the influence of prudential laws, adopted to the nature of the evils we labor under, and that the people will be restored to those privileges, in the enjoyment whereof their former felicity consisted.

"Animated with these hopes, we entreat your Excellency's interposition, in assuring his Majesty, that we shall glory in every occasion of manifesting that zeal and affection for his person and Government, with which gratitude can inspire a free and joyful people.

"CHARLES-TOWN, June 5, 1780.

John Wragg,	Wm. Valentine,
Wm. Glinn,	Christopher Williman,
John Stopton,	D. Pendergrass,
John Rose,	Daniel Bell,
Wm Greenwood,	Edw. Care,
Jacob Valk,	Thos. Timms,
Robert Wilson,	Thos. Buckle, Sr.,
Leonard Askew,	Hopkins Price,
And McKensie,	George Denholm,
Robert Lithgow,	Roger Brown,
Wm Wayne,	Gideon Dupont, jr.,
James G Williams,	Jer. Savage,
James Ross,	Andrew Reid;
John Moncriel,	Joseph Kingsby,
John Wells, Jr.	Alex. Oliphant,
Allard Bellin,	Paul Hamilton,
John Wogner,	Ch. Bouchomeau,
John Ward Taylor,	John Bury,
Jock Holmes,	Daniel Boyne,
James Cook,	Peter Lambert,
Chr Fitzsimmons,	Henry Bookless,
John Davis,	Wm. Edwards,
Benj Baker, Sr.	Thos. Buckle, jr.
John Fisher,	Henry Ephram,
Charles Atkins,	John Hartley,
Andrew Mitchell,	James Carmichael,
Farq McCollum,	Samuel Adams,
George Adamson.	Chr. Shutts,
Alexander Smith,	David Taylor,
James Megown,	John Latoff,
William Davie,	John Giltsnoez,
James Duming,	John Barson,
John Spried,	Joseph Donavan; jr.
William Nervcob,	Nicholas Boden,
John Daniel,	James McKensie,
John Collum,	Henry Walsh,
John Smith,	Isaac Clarke,
Lewis Dutarque,	John Durst,
James McKiown,	Wm. Cameron,
William Burt,	John Russell,
John Watson,	John Bell,
Authony Montell,	John Hayes,
James Lynch,	James McKie,
George Grant,	John McCall,
Abraham Pearce,	Michael Hubert,
John Miot,	Joseph Jones,
Fred Augustine,	Henry Branton,
John Webb,	John Callagan,
Robert Williams,	John Ralph,
Alexander Macbeth,	Samuel Bower,
John Robertson.	George Young.
John Liber,	James Milligan,
Hugh Rose,	Anthony Geaubeau,
Patrick Bower,	William Smith,
Thomas Todd,	James Robertson,
Brian Foskie,	Michael Quin,
Thomas Eustace,	John Gornley,
James Strickland,	Walter Rosewell,
William McKinney,	Richard Dennis.
John Abercrombie,	John W. Gibbs,
David Bruce,	Benjamin Sinker,
John Gray,	John Bartels,
Thomas Dawson,	William Miller,
Thomas Winstanley,	John Burges,
Charles Ramadge,	Thomas Hutchinson,
William Bower,	Thomas Else,
Alexander Walker,	Alexander Harvey,
John Lyon,	John Patford,
Robert Philip,	Thomas Phepee,
Robert Johnson,	Samuel Knight,
Archibald Carson,	William Mills,
Emanuel Marshall,	James Duncan,
Thomas Clary,	Ja. Blackburn,
Thomas Hooper,	John Johnston,
Ch. Sutter,	Samuel Perry,
Robert Lindsey,	Geo. R. Williams,
Tho. Richardson,	Matthias Hunkin,
James Rach,	Edm. Petrie,
Peter Dumont,	Wm. Nisbett,
Tho. Saunders,	Geo. Cook,
Ed. Leggee,	Tho. Stewart,
Henry Hardroff,	Tho. Elliot,
Aaron Locock,	Gilbert Challner,
Arch. Brown,	Arch. Downs,
Wm. Russell,	Alex. Johnstone,
Thomas Coram,	James Fagan,
James Hartley,	James Bryant,
Andrew Thompson,	James Courtonque,
William Layton,	Joseph Wyatt,
Nich Smith,	John Cuple,
Andrew Stewart,	James McLinachus,
John Hartley,	Wm. Jennings,
James Gillandeau,	Patrick McKam,
Hugh Truir,	Robert Beard,
Lewis Coffere,	Stephen Townshend,
Hugh Kirkham,	James Snead,
Wm. Farrow,	Ch. Burnham,
Wm. Arisam,	Robert McIntosh,
Tho. Delghton,	Charles A. Simonds,
Robert Paterson,	G. Thompson,
John Parkinson,	Isaac Lessennes,
John Love,	Isaac Manyeh,
Alex. Ingles,	Peter Procue,

How many of the descendants of these Tories now sport the blue cockade?

When Baron De Kalb met General Marion, during the Revolution, he expressed his amazement that so many "South Carolinians were running to take British protection."—Marion's explanation of the source of Toryism then will answer very well to account for secession and its attendant bluster to-day; it was:

The people of Carolina form two classes, the rich and the poor. The poor are very poor; the rich, who have slaves to do all their work, give them no employment. Unsupported by the rich, they continue poor and low spirited. The little they get is laid out in brandy, not in books and newspapers; hence they know nothing of the comparative blessings of our country, nor of the dangers which threaten it; therefore they care nothing about it. The rich are generally very rich; afraid to stir lest the British should burn their houses and carry off their negroes.

The circumstance that South Carolina contributed little or nothing to acquire the independence of these States, and much to "aid and comfort" the enemy which resisted it, gives her no right now to attempt the subversion of it.

Forts Moultrie and Sumter.

We subjoin the following description of Fort Sumter, the position which Major Anderson now occupies. It will be read with great interest by our readers, owing to the excitement now prevailing:

FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter, a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the North, East, and West sides with a double row of port holes for the heaviest guns, and on the South or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb-proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumpter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one.—There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here sleep in the fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

The Fort abandoned is thus described:

FORT MOULTRIE,

is an inclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and reentering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches.

The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness. The work now in progress consists in cleaning the sand from the walls; ditching it around, and erecting a glacis; closing up the posterngates in the east and west walls, and instead cutting sally-ports, which lead into strong outworks on the southeast and southwest angels, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door, two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep. The nature of the soil would not seem to admit of this depth being increased, quick-sand having been reached in places.

The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscrap is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is also finished. It is composed of sand, and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which is kept firmly in place by the addition of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and crossing each other at right angels, making squares of about ten feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns, which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscrap to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. A good many men are engaged in clearing the ramparts of turf and earth, for the purpose of putting down a very ugly looking arrangement, which consists of strips of plank four inches wide, one inch and a half thick, and six or eight feet long, sharpened at the point, and nailed down, so as to project about three feet horizontally from the top of the walls.

A noticeable fact in the bastionettes, to which we have before alluded, is the haste in which one of them has been built. The one completed is formed of solid masonary. In constructing the other, however, a framework of plank has been substituted. Against the inside of this wooden outwork loose bricks have been placed. Both bastionettes are armed with a small carronade and a howitzer pointed laterally so as to command the whole intervening moat by a cross fire.

CASTLE PINCKNEY,

is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel.—To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about 15 guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot, and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

Declaration of Independence of South Carolina, done in Convention, Dec. 24, 1860.

The State of South Carolina having determined to resume her seperate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of North America, and to the nations of the world that she should declare the causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration by the Colonies "that they are and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any "form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government." Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crowe, and that all political connection between them and the States of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. For purposes of defense, they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a league known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to entrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not, by this confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Under this confederation the war of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3d of September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definite treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the independence of the colonies in the following terms:

ARTICLE 1.—His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus was established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely, the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of a people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles was the fact that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother country as a free, sovereign, and independent State.

In 1787, deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of confederation, and on the 17th September, 1787, these deputies recommended for the adoption of the States the articles of union known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign States.—They were to agree or disagree; and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring, and the General Government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven, and during that interval they exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were charged on the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterward altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant, and to so much more only as was necessary to execute the power granted. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights.

We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and we hold further that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle—namely, the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties the obligation is mutual—that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement entirely releases the obligations of the other, and that, where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure with all its consequences.

In the present case that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fifteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfill their Constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th article, provides as follows.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the condition of her cession of the territory which now composes the States north of the Ohio river.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for the rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States.

The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the Northern States to the institution of Slavery, has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service of labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves in conformity with her Constitutional undertaking, but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals, and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the Constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligations.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, protect the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that those ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions, and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States, and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment

among them of societies whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to endanger the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, books, and pictures, to servile insurrection.

For seventy-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be intrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemies.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a free, sovereign, and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

MR. OVER:—A sketch of a successful Bear-hunt will no doubt be read with interest by the many hunters of Bedford County. It had been generally known that an old Bear with two cubs had been keeping on the Cove Mountain for some time, and frequent hunts after them had proved unsuccessful. So, on Thursday the 3d inst., I, together with six others, all would-be hunters, with a handsome crew of dogs, equipped ourselves with guns, ammunition, knives, and "*nary whiskey*," started for the mountain. A council was now held, and it was determined to profit by the present favorable opportunity, and try our hands at the grand hunting manoeuvre, called "ringing the wild game."

Five of the hunters stationed themselves at proper distances apart on top of the mountain, and I, with another of the party, followed by the dogs, undertook to chase the game. We were soon on the track of the Bears, and I left my Bear-dog, "Tag," loose, and off he went, helter-skelter; but only one of the rest of the dogs would run. They were not long on the chase till they brought the expected game to the top of the mountain, within rifle shot of George Colebaugh, who settled the existence of one of the cubs by a well directed shot with his rifle. It was very fat and weighed 65 lbs. clean meat. This closed the first days hunt.

The next day we started out, equipped as before. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, we had a tedious hunt, and for a long time despaired of being successful; but being determined to gain sight of Bruin, we scoured the mountain over, but did not find any fresh trail until 3 o'clock, P. M., when we traced him into a hollow tree that had been broke off about twenty five feet from the bottom. We were altogether, eiger for the game. Our dogs began to fight around the old hollow stem, and I held my dog to keep him out of the fight, and Bruin, (I presume) not liking the howling and fighting of dogs around his homely dungeon, began to make his way up inside the old trunk. I stood ready with my gun to give him a warm reception when coming to the top. Up he comes! I saluted him with a shot from my rifle, not wounding him severely, and my dog jerking loose, threw me upon the snow, and started up the slanting old trunk—met Bruin about ten feet from the bottom—caught him by the neck, and down came Bruin and dog among a set of dogs busy fighting, and for a moment I thought Bruin would kill my dog, but we soon got the rest of the dogs to his assistance, and then a fight ensued unparallelled in the annals of hunter's life. Such a yelling and howling and barking and scratching and biting and tumbling and hissing of dogs, that made the welkin ring. Poor Bruin got the worst of the battle, and after fighting nearly half an hour he was shot again, and one of the party undertook to bleed him, when Bruin not being quite dead gave him a toss of about ten feet in a pretty abrupt manner. He weighed 193½ lbs. clean meat.

D. R. IMLER.

DUTCH CORNER.

Secession of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 11.—The ordinance of secession, declaring the separation of Florida from the Federal Union, was passed by the State Convention yesterday at 12 20 P. M. by a vote of 62 yeas to 7 nays.

PROPOSED SECESSION OF WESTERN FLORIDA FROM THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A private letter received here from Florida, dated the 7th inst., says that a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that, if the State shall secede without a proper and general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola river will annex themselves to Alabama.

SEIZURE OF THE U. S. ARSENAL AT CHATTAHOOCHEE FLA.

The arsenal at Chattahoochee, Florida, has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

One of the South Carolina soldiers, named Robert Little Holmes, was accidentally killed at Castle Pinckney, by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a sentinel. A great fuss was made over him by the chivalry.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 18, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of the second school year of this institution, will open Monday February 4th 1861. No pupil received for less than 2 quarters or *one session*.

Jan. 18, 1861.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

At the Republican caucus for U. S. Senator, Monday evening a week, six ballots were taken, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Cowan of Westmorel'd	26	34	36	43	49	58
Wilmot of Bradford	23	26	30	33	36	38
Walker of Erie	10	(remainder scattering)				
Pollock of Northumb.	7	do				
Stevens of Lancaster	7	do				
Williams of Allegheny	7	do				
Hickman of Chester	6	do				
All others	12	do				

At the Democratic caucus—

First ballot—Foster of Westm'd had 17, Witte of Phila. 8, Brodhead of North'n 7, Magraw of Lancaster 1.

At the election, in joint ballot, on Tuesday week, the vote stood—

Edgar Cowan, Republican,	98—63 Maj.
Henry D. Foster, Democrat,	35

Every member of the Legislature was present, and voted. Both candidates reside in Greensburg, and are the leading counsel—in opposition—on almost every trial in the county.

The Committees are appointed in each branch. In the Senate—

Col. Wharton our Senator, is on the following Senate Committees: Banks, Canals, and Inland Navigation, Militia, and New Counties and County Seats.

Mr. Ashcom, our member is on the following House Committees: Education, New Counties and County Seats. Mr. Schrock, is on the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, and Mines and Minerals.

Last Tuesday, occurred the Inauguration of Gov. Curtin.

Col. Slifer having accepted the station of Secretary of the Commonwealth, and purposing to resign as State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, was by the Republicans unanimously nominated for State Treasurer, both for the vacancy, and for a year from 1st May next. Election on Monday, 21st inst.

"Union saving" resolutions have been proposed in each Branch.

In the House, the seat of a Member from Luzerne, and one from Philadelphia, are contested.

P. S. On the 10th inst., Col. Slifer having resigned as State Treasurer. Mr. Moore was elected for the vacancy, receiving 95 votes to 35 for Rowe.

The Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next. Declamation by J. G. Fisher; Essay by Wm. Fyan. Question for discussion: "Should Congress adopt the 'Crittenden Amendments' as a settlement of our national difficulties?" Affirmative, C. N. Hickok; Negative, S. L. Russell.

The Bedford Temperance Organization, will hold its next regular meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening next, 21st inst., at 6½ o'clock.

An address will be delivered by Rev. Thos. Heyden. The public are invited to attend.

Judge Smalley, U. S. Court, N. Y. in his charge to the Grand Jury has decided that South Carolina, is guilty of high treason, and all who aid and abet her. Several arrests, it is thought will be made of persons who have sold arms to the traitors.

The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell, who died in Pittsburgh, in October 1859, were brought to this place on Friday last, and interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, by the side of her husband, the late Charles McDowell, Esq.

HON. H. D. MOORE.—This gentleman has been elected State Treasurer, to fill the unexpired time of Eli Slifer. He will also be elected for the full term. No better man could be elected to that important office.

Mr. Seward made a great speech in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday. It is conciliatory, and meets with the views of all conservative men in the country. We will publish it as soon as we can find room for it.

Col. S. S. Wharton of the Senate, and Messrs. Ashcom, Schrock and Sellers of the House, have our thanks for many favors.

GOOD NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.—A majority of the delegates elected to the Convention in Louisiana, are opposed to secession.

The Bedford Gazette, and other traitorous organs, are filled with articles in defence of the secessionists, and condemning all who are in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards. For their benefit we publish the following article from that old, conservative paper, the Washington National Intelligencer. The article was written by Mr. Eaton, formerly a member of Congress from Texas, and he states nothing that he is not able to substantiate.—Read his letter, and pause and reflect:

From the National Intelligencer.

DISUNION PROGRAMME.

The subjoined communication, disclosing the designs of those who have undertaken to lead the movement now threatening a permanent dissolution of the Union, comes to us from a distinguished citizen of the South, who formerly represented his State with great distinction in the popular branch of Congress. Temporarily sojourning in this city, he has become authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he communicates to us under a sense of duty, and for the accuracy of which he makes himself responsible. Nothing but assurances coming from such an intelligent, reliable source could induce us to accept the authenticity of these startling sithtements, which so deeply concern not only the welfare but the honor of the Southern people. To them we submit, without present comment, the programme to which they are expected to yield them implicit adhesion, without any scruples of conscience as without any regard to their own safety.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1861.

I charge that on last Saturday night a caucus was held in this city by the Southern Secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It was then and there resolved in effect to assume to themselves the political power of the South, and, to control all political and military operations for the present, they telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom houses, and advised the Conventions now in session, and soon to assemble, to pass ordinances for immediate secession; but, in order to thwart any operations of the Government here, the Conventions of the Seceding States here are to retain their representations in the Senate and the House.

They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a Convention of Delegates from the Seceding States at Montgomery, on the 12th of February. This can of course only be done by the revolutionary Conventions usurping the powers of the people and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a Provisional Government, which is the plan of the dictators.

This caucus also resolved to take the most effectuals means to dragoon the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Virginia into following the Seceding States. Maryland is also to be influenced by such appeals to popular passion as have led to the revolutionary steps which promise a conflict with the State and Federal Governments in Texas.

They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press, and the general control of the postmasters. They also confidently rely upon defections in the army and navy.

The spectacle here presented is startling to contemplate. Senators entrusted with the representative sovereignty of the States, and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, while yet acting as the privy councillors of the President, and anxiously looked to by their constituents to effect some practical plan of adjustment, deliberately conceive a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government through the military organizations, the dangerous secret order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, "Committees of Safety," Southern leagues, and other agencies at their command; they have instituted as thorough a military and civil despotism as ever cursed a maddened country.

It is not difficult to foresee the form of government which a Convention thus hurriedly thrown together at Montgomery will irrevocably fasten upon a deluded and unsuspecting people. It must essentially be "a monarchy founded on military principles," or it cannot endure. Those who usurp power never fail to forge strong chains.

It may be too late to sound the alarm.—Nothing may be able to arrest the action of revolutionary tribunals whose decrees are principally in "secret sessions." But I call upon the people to pause and reflect before they are forced to surrender every principle of liberty, or to fight those who are becoming their masters rather than their servants.

EATON.

As confirming the intelligence furnished by our informant, we may cite the following extract from the Washington correspondence of yesterday's Baltimore Sun:

"The leaders of the Southern movement are consulting as to the best mode of consolidating their interests into a Confederacy under a *Provisional Government*. The plan is to make Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Provisional President, and Jefferson Davis Commander in Chief of the army of defence. Mr. Hunter possesses in a more eminent degree the philosophical characteristics of Jefferson than any other statesman now living. Col. Davis is a graduate of West Point, was distinguished for gallantry at Buena Vista, and served as Secretary of War under President Pierce, and is not second to Gen. Scott in military science or courage."

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Eli Slifer, late State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburg, Attorney General.

Gov. Curtin was inaugurated last Tuesday. His inaugural address is conciliatory. We will publish it next week.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned his position in the Cabinet on Tuesday—thus relieving the President of another of his secession advisers. His reasons for resigning are that the Government has dispatched the Steamship Star of the West to Charleston to reinforce Maj. Anderson.

Philip Frank Thomas has also resigned as Secretary of the Treasury. This is the last of the traitors in the Cabinet. It is said the President gave him a quiet hint to resign.—Gen. J. A. Dix of New York has been appointed in his place. Buchanan's Cabinet is now clear of traitors.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinions freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation, was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The Treasury was unexpectedly left without the means which it had reasonably counted upon to meet its public engagements, trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men, who depended on their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment. I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the State of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at the present time than they were. When Congress met, a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the Representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to say that the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th of December last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that, in a government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive to our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no state has the right by its own act, to secede from the Union, or throw off its Federal allegiance at pleasure.—I also declared my opinion to be, that, even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of the Government has no authority, under the Constitution, to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such a State.

This left me no alternative as the Chief Executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenue, and protect the public property so far as this might be practicable under the existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet the exigencies as they occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly have no right to make an aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and duty to use the military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond the Executive control. The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great Revolution. In all its various bearings, therefore, I commend the question to Congress as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military force in all uses contemplated by the constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove the grievances which might lead to war, and secure peace and union to this distracted country.—On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our Revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated with glory over every sea.—Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a Confederacy been bound together with such strong ties of mutual interest?—Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each portion for prosperity and domestic security. A free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require, and commercial navigating States send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish a naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every part of the Union, and would be quite as great to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity is, I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered.

But, in Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at this momentous point, and afford the people of both North and South an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. I, therefore, appeal through you to the people of the country to declare, in their might, that "*The Union must and shall be preserved*," by all constitutional means.

I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question, how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared to this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliation. Action, prompt action, is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe and recommend a distinct, practical proposition for conciliation, may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground, on which conciliation and harmony may be produced, is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and giving Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between a reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrison, and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in all the States of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions.

The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country.—If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as a sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and South. Entertaining this conviction I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts in Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make it self apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish if not a provocation, at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist.

I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina, that no attack on Major Anderson was intended, but that on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must inevitably follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Maj. Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that, after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1860, (the day after the movement,) from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convince me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. (Evidently referring to the orders dated Dec. 11th, of the late Secretary of War.) Under this impression, I could not hesitate, that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders were in the following terms.

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps, whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained that the peace of this district may be disturbed before March next. In any event it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my country men of the dangers which now surround us.—This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I, at least, meant well for my country.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, Jan. 8th, 1861.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, moved that the message be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to inquire whether any executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons, for the transfer of the forts and other public property.—Whether any demand for surrender has been made, and if so, by whom, and what answer has been given. Whether any officer or officers of the United States have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston; and if so, when, where, and by whom, and on what considerations. Whether the custom house, post office, or arsenal, at Charleston have been seized, and by whom they are held in possession. Whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. That the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor.

The resolution of Mr. Howard was objected to by Houston of Alabama, Crawford of Georgia, and Garrett of Virginia, but was finally adopted by a large majority.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTOWN.

THE FIRING UPON THE STAR OF THE WEST CONFIRMED.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 10.

This morning's Charleston *Courier* gives the following particulars in relation to the attack upon the steamer Star of the West.

About half past six o'clock yesterday evening, the steamer General Clinch discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the fact was signalled, all Morris Island was astir, and the men were at their posts before the orders were given.

They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come—namely, a volley from Fort Sumter.

The Star of the West rounded the point and took the ship channel inside of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until she was opposite Morris' Island, three quarters of a mile from the battery, when a ball was fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes, and as soon as it was unfurled a succession of heavy shots was fired.

The vessel continued at increased speed; but one or two shots taking effect, her Captain concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots, but they were out of range. The damage done to the steamer was trifling, only two out of seventeen shots taking effect, but there is no idea as to the extent of the damage. Fort Sumter made no demonstration except that the guns were run out of the embrasures bearing on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

About 11 o'clock a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. He had an interview with Gov. Pickens, and was afterward escorted to the boat and re-embarked for Fort Sumter.

Maj. Anderson to Gov. Pickens.

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA:—

SIR—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my Government. I am not notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, and I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, I refrained from opening fire upon your battery. I have the honor, therefore respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act—one I believe without parallel in the history of our country, or any other civilized government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that if not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war; and I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of any messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will have due notification made of my decision to all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I am Respectfully,

ROBT. ANDERSON.

Reply of Gov. Pickens.

Gov. Pickens in his reply, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, and that any attempt to send United States troops to Charleston harbor to reinforce the forts would be regarded as an act of hostility, says in conclusion:

Any attempt to reinforce the troops in Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State which you abandoned, spiking the guns and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than a coercion of the State by the armed force of the government. Special agents, therefore, have been placed off the bar to warn approaching vessels, both armed and unarmed, having troops on board to reinforce the forts, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to the commanders of the forts not to fire at such vessels until a shot across her bow would warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under such circumstances the Star of the West, I have understood this morning, attempted to enter the harbor with troops, and having been notified that she could not enter, she was fired into.

The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat against vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say that you must judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of this State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistence with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you purpose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or reconcile it with any other purpose of your government than imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

Maj. Anderson's Rejoinder.

The following is a second communication from Maj. Anderson:

To His Excellency, Gov. Pickens:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that under the circumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my government and intend deferring the course indicated by my note of this morning, until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in his way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer Lieut. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

R. ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens granted the permission desired, and directed that every facility and courtesy should be extended to the bearer of dispatches, Lieut. Talbot, for his government, both going and returning.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. TALBOT—ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO HIM AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Lieut. Talbot left Charleston late last night with dispatches from Maj. Anderson to his government. He goes to Washington for instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained Lieut. Talbot before he left. There is no excitement here.

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous:—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH, OR FEVER PILLS, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Gov. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio and Hon. Henry Winter Davis of Md., have been tendered Cabinet appointments by Mr. Lincoln.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. JOSIAH M. GEPHART, to Miss KATE E. WALTMAN, both of Bedford.

On the 30th ult., by Thos. Oldham, Esq., Mr. D. G. HELTZEL, to Miss JULIA ANN EXLINE, of Union Tp.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Henry Bennett, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Alfred S. Over, minor son of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Chrisman, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Long, Executor of the last will &c., of David Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Long, Guardian of John L. Keagy and Susanah Keagy, now Susanah Jacobs of Middle Woodberry Township.

The account of Jacob Long, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Soloman Williams, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Fickes, Guardian of Elizabeth Barley, formerly Elizabeth Fickes, one of the daughters of Valentine Fickes, dec'd.

The account of Peter Bechtel, Administrator of the Estate of Theodore Snowberger, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of William Hammer, one of the Executors of the last will &c., of John Hammer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, Administrator of the Estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe Tp., dec'd.

The account of Mary Weaverling, Executrix of the last will &c., of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Maria Hunt and Samuel Radebaugh Administrators of the estate of Joseph Hunt late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE. Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Committee of George Owe a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for Confirmation, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next. S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 11th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February Term (11th day) 1861.

J. C. McClanahan et al	vs.	A. J. Snively Esq.
Jonathan Carothers	"	Alex. George
Wm. Andersen's heirs	"	H. Easton et al
G. D. Trout's use	"	Gideon Hitchew
J. L. Hill et al	"	Geo. Troutman et al
Dan'l Means	"	Fletcher et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin et al
Isett, Wigton & Co.	"	Hugh McNeal
Abraham Thompson	"	Daniel Stuckey
Henry Heft's use	"	Thos. Kinser et al
Henry Ickes et al	"	A. J. Chrisman
Wm. E. Clark	"	David Brallier
Henry Conrod	"	Patrick Burns et al
Henry Reighart et al	"	Wm. H. Irwin
Central Bank of Penn'a.	"	E. D. Beegle et al
Thrasher, Rogers & Co. use	"	James Drhew et al
O. K. Shannon Esq use	"	Philip Keagy et al
Abraham Skelly	"	Joseph Garber.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford on *Friday* the 22d of *February* 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform (with plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector, that there be a full turn out; very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion. By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.

Jan. 18, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 18, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Leveri Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 70 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and tenant house thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Imler, William Lamburn, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Colebaugh.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting 82½ feet on main street, and extending back about 165 feet to lot of Andrew J. Robbins, with a two story frame dwelling house with back building attached, and small frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of A. J. Robbins on the north, and lot of George Vaughan on the south, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of William O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land consisting of parcels, or tracts of land, contiguous and adjoining, containing 86 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also a young peach orchard and apple trees thereon, adjoining lands of George B. Kay's heirs, George Clapper, Christian Baltzel and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution, as the property of Preston Briles & Milford James.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Stonerstown, each fronting 55 feet on main street, leading to Saxton and extending back about 150 feet, with a plank house with basement story thereon erected, adjoining lot of James Dunn and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Terrence Kinney.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 259 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brolling, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

All the undivided third part of seven tracts of land, warranted in the names of William Lane, William Forrester, George Hinish, Francis Johnston, Alexander Johnston, David Montgomery and James Hunter, containing about 2300 acres, more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Tp., Bedford County, and known as the Lemnos Iron works property.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Swope King & Co., containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township, and known as the Bedford Forge tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S King.

ALSO,

One part of a tract of unimproved land containing 360 acres more or less, in the name of Margaret Diehl, adjoining land in the name of Samuel Diehl, on the south, top of cove mountain on the west, Solomon Diehl, on the north, and Frederick Herring on the west, situate in Shover's Valley, Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William Watson, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided half of one tract of land containing 21 acres more or less, unimproved, adjoining land of King & Osborn and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Harcleroad and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Evelina Harcleroad and William B. Hartzell.

ALSO,

One lot of ground fronting about 200 feet on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike road, and extending back about 90 feet, with a story and half log dwelling house, new frame wagon maker shop and new frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John W. Scott on the east, west and south, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Kegg. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, to wit: Aaron Reed, Wm. Reed, and Nathaniel P. Reed, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 11th day, of February next to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dr. Wm. W. Reed, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

L.S.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Jan. 18, 1861.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Union Township, about the latter part of July last, a white and red spotted Steer, left ear cropted, and a slit in the same—no other marks recollected—supposed to be about 3 years old next spring. The owner is requested to come *forward*, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOS. S. RIDDLE.

Union Tp., Jan. 18, 1861.—*

AUDITORS'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Elias Dell, administrator of the estate of Joseph Wayant, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Friday 1st Feb. 1861, at his office in Bedford Borough, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

O. H. GAITHER,
Jan. 18, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money, arising from the sale of the real estate of John G. Clark, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, February 6th 1861 at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 18, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Jan. 8, 1861. Adm'r.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

A. B. Bunn, Foreman, Abraham Bulger, Henry S. Buzzard, James Blackburn, Josiah Brunner, Solomon Conn, A. Entrican, Esq., Adam Ferguson, Lewis Fyan, Thos. R. Gettys, Peter F. Hillegas. Joseph Heckman, John Hoenstine, John S. Miller, Henry Naugle, John Otto, Thomas A. Piper, Jacob Rice, Samuel Stivers, Philip Snider, John Stiffler, Abraham Smith, John A. Werts.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

John Burns, George Barthelow, Samuel Bottomfield, Simon Brumbaugh, Daniel Border, William Border, William Cornell, Reuben Colvin, Samuel Cypher, Samuel Davis, Daniel Fetter, Michael Fluck, Samuel S. Fluck, Jacob Hillegas, John Hotman, Asa Howsare, Jared Hanks, Joseph Imler, William Jones, Joseph Long, Perry Morgart, Henry Moyer, David S. Miller, John May, David Patterson, John Riley, William Robison, Henry Rose, Solomon Shrader, Daniel Stone, Samuel Shaffer, Peter Steckman, Simon States, Daniel Snider, Job Shoemaker, Tobias Snider, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Walter, A. J. Woodcock.

Jan. 18, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, *on Saturday the 2nd day of February, next*, the following

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetter, on the East, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North and Joseph McDaniel's Heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoing the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing about 208 acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Jan. 4, 1861. Adm'r.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township dec'd, to wit: Louis Fisher, Catharine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with Wm. H. Hill; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchoir Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, or show cause why the same shall not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 26, day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

L.S.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said Court, on Monday the 11th day of February next.

P. S. Morgart, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Dibert, " " "
David Stoner, South Woodberry Township.
John McIlhaney, " " "
George Bailey, Londonderry "
George Weimer, Monroe "
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair "
David Sleek, " "
J. B. Castner, Broad Top "

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 11, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LONGENECKER,

Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, commissioner to hear and report the evidence in the case of Michael Miller, administrator's use of John Alsip against John W. Smith hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, on the 22d day of January 1861, at his office, in Bedford, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Jan. 11, 1861. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Jan. 11, 1861. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Sill and John Mower Esq., assignees of Patrick Dollard, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in Bedford, on Monday 21st Jan., inst., at which time those interested can attend.

JOB MANN,
Jan. 4, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer, are hereby notified that their Books, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, for collection, with orders to collect by suit or otherwise, as speedily as possible.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Jan. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice that I have purchased a bay Mare from Dennis B. D. Hess, and that I am determined to leave her in his possession until I see proper to take her away. LEVI FEIGHT.

East Providence Tp., Jan. 11, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.—3m

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Dec. 28, 1860. Proth'y.

WANTED!
$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms* of *sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,
Dec. 21, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford County, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,
Dec. 28, 1860. Executor.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine; and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIO,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY,

By buying your Goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.

Nov. 30, 1860.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.—2m

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, containing 203 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.

This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars, address

G. D. TROUT.
Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.

Jan. 4, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of said Court, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, next, THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of a TRACT OF LAND situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containg 216 acres, 102 perches; composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall, Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others. This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working.

TERMS: Cash. Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day. JOHN P. REED,

Dec. 14, 1860.—d Trustee.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry in a workmanlike manner. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6. 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!
TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.
THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.
Nov. 16, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c, &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

A BOOK
THAT EVERY
Farmer, Mechanic and Business Man Wants.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY
WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.
AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD F. JAMES,
WEST CHESTER, PA.
THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.
It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.
It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.
It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.
It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of puplic and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.
It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.
It contains the duties of Township Auditors.
It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.
It contains the duties of Assessors.
It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.
It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.
It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.
It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.
It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.
It contains a large number of Legal *Forms* which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Coverants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State, and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one.
Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.
Henry C. Reamer is General Agent for Bedford County.
P. S.—Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, should be addressed to
H. C. REAMER,
Bedford Pa.
Dec. 7, 1860.

Duff's College
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.
NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.
Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.
DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.
DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.
Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.
☞ Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860 -zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Pinnicott, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions ..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions ..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians $15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness, Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluids Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, find Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compaints, jaundice. nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Kock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:
Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,
with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.
Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.
THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.
Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Culling Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.
All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.
Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.
Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—6m. *Machinist*

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres's.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Jan. 4, 1860-f* Adm'r.

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice FOR CASH. Work warranted to please. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
S. P. LEWIS.
Bloody Run, Oct. 12, 1860-3m.

CHEAP GOODS.
THE subscriber, having purchased the store in Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., from Samuel & Simon Mixel, continues to occupy the old stand, where he keeps constantly on hand an excellent stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware*, of all kinds, and at prices to suit the times. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
ISAAC MIXEL.
Sept. 28, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's G